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but, to my regret, on unfolding the paper while on my way to the house at which I was staying, I found the shrew had died. I have little doubt but that its death was caused by fright, as I handled it most carefully so as not to hurt it.

I found nothing of the unpleasant odor which is said to be secreted by certain glands with which this animal is provided, and which, in the form of a decided muskiness, is so apparent in the star-nosed mole. The shrew had, however, voided a slight quantity of excrement, which act, I believe, *in articulo mortis*, is common to all animals, including man. — HENRY GILLMAN.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

WESTERN WORKED FLAKES AND NEW JERSEY RUDE IMPLEMENTS. — Capt. Wm. A. Jones's Reconnaissance of Northwestern Wyoming having been received after the proof-sheets of my paper in the June NATURALIST were corrected and returned, I could not avail myself of the very interesting remarks of Professor Comstock on the archaeology of that region, which in part refer to specimens such as I have described and figured in the article referred to. The implements described by Professor Comstock (Figures 40 and 41, p. 260) are evidently identical with that figured on page 331 of the NATURALIST (vol. x.). Of these western specimens Professor Comstock remarks, "It is scarcely to be supposed that these rude splinters have ever subserved the purpose of weapons or other implements, although there are many of the flakes of more definite shapes which may have been so employed. It seems probable, however, that a large proportion of those which can be referred to no particular form are merely the rejected pieces which have been spoiled during the process of manufacturing more perfect implements, or, in some cases, perhaps they are pieces from which smaller arrow-heads have been chipped." I cannot think that these specimens, at least such as those figured, are rejected or spoiled implements. The fact that the same forms occur in New Jersey, associated with others of scarcely more definite shape, and *not associated* with "smaller arrow-heads," is evidence, I claim, of their being finished implements. Again, if "failures," is it probable that there would be that uniformity in shape and size, which obtains among them? Thirdly, their outline suggests no other form of implement, such as we know; as "blocked-out" javelin heads, axes, and hatchets are well-known shapes to the collectors.

The similarity of the western specimens to fragments of rock, undoubtedly naturally formed, has suggested the possibility of all being of natural and not artificial origin. That a fragment of rock, accidentally produced, should be nearly or quite identical in outline with certain well-known forms of Indian relics, is quite natural, inasmuch as happily shaped pieces of flinty stone were the first tools used by primitive man, and suggested, in the course of centuries, the variations in shape which the increasing number and character of their wants demanded. The

oldest stone implements would therefore bear most resemblance to broken pebbles, and considering the fact, that in New Jersey this western form is quite common, and so found as to place its artificial origin beyond doubt, it becomes highly probable, if not certain, that the specimens figured by Professor Comstock are traces of the former occupants of Wyoming Territory, and that, *just as they are*, they subserved some purpose as a weapon or domestic implement.

Of their antiquity I can form no opinion ; but as already stated in this journal, those found in New Jersey belong to a far-distant past, and are doubtless traces of a people antedating the red man. — CHARLES C. ABBOTT, M. D.

WERE THE OLDEST AMERICAN PEOPLE ESKIMOS ? — In regard to Dr. Abbott's paper in the JUNE NATURALIST, in which the ground is taken that the Eskimos represent an older North American man, whom "intrusive" Indians have driven northward and replaced, the following considerations suggest themselves. This view is doubtless inspired by the efforts of anthropologists in Europe to identify boreal races like the Lapps with the pre-Aryan population of Europe. Virchow concludes that no group of older skulls yet found can be said to agree with any of the living boreal types of man. The argument rests on the character of the stone implements. Dr. Abbott seems to rely for support to the theory he adopts on the "similarity of the Delaware Valley implements to those of Europe." But there is likely to be a similarity in implements between different races, at the same stage of culture. The view that the Lapps have suffered race-degradation is interesting, if it can explain the difference existing between the older European skull and that of the modern Lapp. But although the Lapps are possibly degraded Finns, the explanation is not offered to explain the wider relationship of the boreal types existing with the older European man. So far as the implements are concerned they are then not of themselves sufficient to sustain Dr. Abbott's theory with regard to the Eskimos. The evidence from tradition, appealed to by Dr. Abbott, is hardly to be trusted. Perhaps no traditions as a class are more untrustworthy than those of the North American Indians. They had not acquired the faculty of recollecting, one may almost say. I do not think it is safe to say that it has been "demonstrated conclusively that some eighty thousand years ago the last glacial epoch came to a close," but, even so, is it safe to rely upon a tradition which refers back to an event which must have happened during a remote epoch? The question remains, Where did the intrusive Indians come from? And in regard to man do we not find first, that it is, as a rule, unsafe to speak of "autochthones," and that there has been replacement everywhere? At whatever point man may have originated, he has spread from causes acting on himself from without, such as those dependent on climate and food, and then from causes arising from his advance in intelligence ; these latter movements may be

called culture-migrations. Granting that the Indian replaced the older man who lived at the foot of the glacier, and that this older man is represented by the existing Eskimo, the consideration I have presented in a paper read (August, 1875) before the American Association,¹ that the migration of the Eskimos depended upon the climate of the post-glacial epoch, that they followed the ice as naturally as the butterflies and the reindeer, does not seem to me to be as yet invalidated. — A. R. GROTE.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS. — Among a large collection of Pai-Ute material received from Major J. W. Powell, at the National Museum, embracing specimens of their food, furniture of the dwelling, vessels and utensils, clothing, personal ornaments, implements, weapons, means of locomotion, pastimes, art, music, objects connected with social, civil, and religious life, some of the forms are new. A knife is of a hard, black volcanic stone, polished over its surface; the edge is beveled on both sides, and there are convenient notches for the fingers and thumb. A double bottle is similar to Peruvian forms, and there is quite a variety of these in the collection. A new method of hafting, which I have not seen figured, occurs in the case of nine axes and hammers. The head is the smooth, grooved variety, some of them having the groove all around, and others on three sides. In all cases the haft lies along one side, like a yoke on the neck of an ox, and the sinew or leather thong is *belayed* back and forward, around both haft and ax.

Near St. Georges, Southern Utah, on the Santa Clara River, Dr. Edward Palmer examined a mound about ten feet high, oval in form, and containing about half an acre. The mound seems to have been built up as follows: The former inhabitants constructed small dwellings of sticks, or sticks and stones, with mud roofs. When one of their number died, his remains, together with his apparel, implements, arms, ornaments, and vessels of food and water, were fastened up with him, and the whole consumed by fire. This is proved by the occurrence, irregularly throughout the entire mound, of strata of ashes in the exact shape of the ground plan of the house, and in the ashes the skeleton and objects deposited with the corpse. The fire-place in all can be located by a deeper layer of ashes. Subsequently earth was brought and leveled over the spot on which a new edifice was to be erected. Thus the process of accumulation went on, similar to what is exhibited on a grander scale in the city of Jerusalem and other old cities of the East.

We have a continuation of the labors of Abbé Petitot among the McKenzies River tribes in Dictionnaire de la Langue Déné Dindjie dialectes Montagnais ou Chippewayan, Peaux de Lievre, et Louchaux. Bibliothèque de Linguistique et d'Ethnographie Américaines. Publié par Alph. L. Pinart.

The Smithsonian Institution has received for publication an illustrated article upon the prehistoric mounds of Grant County, Wisconsin, by

¹ American Journal of Science and Arts, p. 338.

Moses Strong, Assistant State Geologist. These investigations cover a portion of the State to which very little space is given in the great work of Lapham in the Smithsonian Contributions.

An event of considerable interest to anthropologists was the sale of Hon. E. G. Squier's entire library and collection of archaeological specimens, on the 24th of April last.

The Archives de la Société Américaine de France, has come to hand, a pamphlet of four hundred pages, containing, in addition to the journal, etc., of the society, treatises upon the Eskimo, the Indians of the Great Interior Basin, the Californians, the Mexicans, the Mayas, the Peruvians, the Patagonians, and the Fuegians.

The Hon. Louis H. Morgan is the author of two very elaborate treatises on American Archæology. One, entitled Montezuma's Dinner, in the April number of the *North American Review*, aims to overthrow the florid descriptions of Mexican political organizations deduced from Spanish authorities by Prescott, Brasseur de Bourbourg, and latterly by H. H. Bancroft. The other is an attempt to reconstruct the ancient communal dwelling of the mound builders of the Mississippi Valley from the data of excavations as compared with the testimony of historians and the evidence of the modern Pueblos.

The following European journals, devoted to anthropological investigations, can receive a brief mention only. *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, No. 15, April, 1876, contains papers on the Bhutas, on the International Symbols, on Rhabdomancy and Belomancy, on the Maories, and on Kitchen Middens in California.

Revue d'Anthropologie, 1876, No. 1, in addition to the usual amount of valuable critical matter and bibliography, contains original papers on the Gorilla, on the Brains of Idiots, on Stature, and on the Avars of Daghestan.

No. 3 of *Matériaux pour l'Histoire Primitive et Naturelle de l'Homme* is a very interesting number. The following subjects are treated: The Ossiferous Cavern of Kesserlock at Thayngen, near Schaffhausen; Sepulture of the Lacustrian Populations of Lake Neuchatel. (A short critique of this work is accompanied by full lists of tertiary diggings, quaternary diggings, surface finds, and cave finds.) Le Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule. Reviews are given upon several recent anthropological treatises. The article on lacustrian sepulture is based upon the discovery of a tomb in excavating the foundation of a house near the remains of a pile-dwelling on the borders of Lake Neuchatel, between Auvernier and Columbier. The dead were inclosed in cists, several corpses in one grave interred from time to time. This sepulchre seems to have been in the transition period between the neolithic and bronze ages, because we have in the same cist rude, bronze burial deposits and uncremated bones. The further exploration of this find is expected to yield useful results.

The most interesting communication in No. 3 of *Correspondenz Blatt* is the one by Herr von Seebach, on the hitherto discovered fossil Apes and their Relation to Mankind.

Archivio per l'Antropologia, with the exception of an original memoir upon the Anthropology of Idiots, is devoted entirely to matters of special interest to Italian anthropologists. The following special treatises may be of interest to the readers of the NATURALIST :—

Zur Kenntniss der Wirkung der Skoliopædie des Schädels, A. Ecker, Braunschweig, 1876. The Descriptive Catalogue of the Musical Instruments in the South Kensington Museum, C. Engel. Das Salz. Dr. M. J. Schleiden, Leipzig. The Races of Mankind and their Civilization. E. B. Tylor, before the London Institution, March 23, 1876. L'Anthropologie, P. Topinard, Paris, 1876, 1 vol. 12mo, pp. xiv., 574. Die Ältesten Feurzeuge, Dr. O. Brichner, Gæa, iii., 1876.

Revue Scientifique of April 1, 1876, gives an extended account of the discovery of an ossiferous cave of the polished stone age at Belfort, near Cravanche, France. The cave belongs to the Jurassic period. The floor is covered with stalagmites, to which no stalactites correspond, and they are arranged in a certain definite order, like series of cromlechs. The bones are found in the depressions between the stalagmites encased in the calcareous matter. This discovery is especially valuable, because few sepulchres of the polished-stone age have been found as yet in Europe.

The *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for April, 1876, in addition to articles already reported in this magazine, has a complete index of all the papers in the following publications : *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* previous to the current number ; *Journal and Transactions of the Ethnological Society* ; *Memoirs of the Anthropological Society of London*. The Smithsonian Institution is preparing a full index of all its publications, classified by subjects.

Le Compte Rendu de la Première Session du Congrès International des Américanistes, published at Paris under the editorship of Maisonneuve & Cie., comprises two octavo volumes of nearly four hundred pages each. In addition to the constitution and rules of the Société Américaine de France, the rules of the International Congress, and the list of delegates, these volumes contain nearly all the papers read at the meeting in Nancy. A wide field of discussion is covered, embracing essays upon the Phœnicians, Buddhists, Fou-Sang, the lost Atlantis, the voyages of the Northmen, and the discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries ; upon the tribal characteristics, manners, and customs, cults, migrations, and languages of the various tribes ; and upon the antiquities of both continents. Although much of the discussion is speculative or even fanciful, much of it is very profitable reading, and we do not hesitate to affirm that the study of aboriginal American history was really promoted.

M. de Mainof, secretary of the ethnographical section of the Russian Geographical Society, has announced to the society that he is preparing a complete treatise on Russian Ethnography. It will appear in parts, each containing a description of one section of the people.

The April number of *Matériaux* contains a review of Italian prehistoric bibliography, for 1875; Studies on the Megalithic Monuments of the Valley of the Ouse; Superposition of the Solutréan upon the Moustieran at Thorigne (Mayenne); The Lacustrian Tombs of Auvernier, and an illustrated article by A. L. Lewis, upon the construction of Megalithic Monuments in India. Those who have sought for a rational theory of the manner in which such masses of stone were erected by uncivilized peoples in Europe, will find a plausible explanation here.

The Rhind Lectureship in Archæology, in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, founded by a bequest of the late Alexander Henry Rhind, of Sibster, was filled during the last season by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, joint secretary of the society, upon the question, "Do we possess the means of determining scientifically the condition of primeval man and his age upon the earth?" In consequence of a great many coexistences of high and low culture in the same locality, and the immense changes known to have been wrought within the space of even a century, the author comes to the following conclusions:—

(1.) That the very rudest known form of any art may coexist in a nation with the highest.

(2.) That it would be wrong to conclude from this that the nation must be composed part of civilized and part of savage people.

(3.) That persons capable of receiving the highest culture might practice an art which belonged to the most palæolithic people. — O. T. MASON.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

RECENT DISCOVERIES OF EXTINCT ANIMALS BY PROFESSOR MARSH. — In a lecture to the graduating class of Yale College, delivered in the new Peabody Museum, June 3d, Professor O. C. Marsh gave a brief *résumé* of the more important results of his late palæontological researches in the Rocky Mountain region. His explorations, which were attended with much hardship and danger, have been mainly confined to the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations, and especially to the vertebrate fauna. During the past six years, the expeditions under his charge have brought to light more than three hundred species of fossil vertebrates new to science, about two hundred of which he has already described.

Among the extinct animals thus discovered, were many new groups, representing forms of life hitherto unknown. The most interesting of these are the Cretaceous *Odontornithes*, or birds with teeth, which constitute a new sub-class, containing two distinct orders, namely, the *Odontolææ*, which have the teeth in grooves, and the *Odontotormæ*, with teeth in distinct sockets. The former were swimming birds of gigantic size, with